

No 77 Ex J.
Am No 10 South 7th

Inaugural Essay.

On Papered March 12. 1828

Incurvic Men,

For

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine
in the University of Pennsylvania.

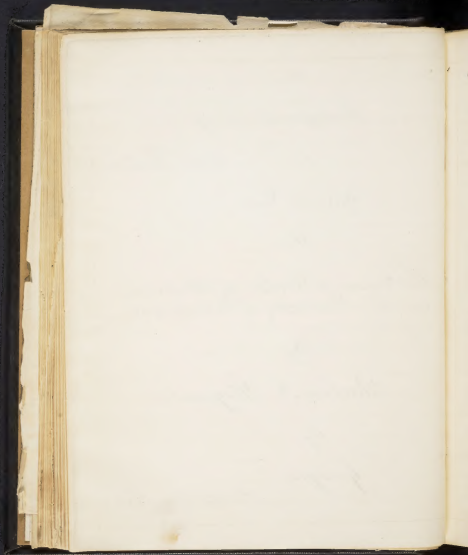
By

Reuben A. Reynolds.

Of

Georgia.

Philds Dec. 1827.







In considering the diseases to which the human frame is subject, there are none which create so great a degree of anxious solicitude and distress in the mind of the patient, as those of the generative organs. Any affection of these organs, not only, threatens the substantial and the weak minded; but the firmest mind and the stoutest heart, are made to apprehend alarming and fatal consequences. The diseases of the sexual organs of females, are so complicated, and difficult to cure; and there are so many obstacles to encounter in arriving at their seat and nature, that the young practitioner is almost constrained to abandon his pursuit of this branch of Medical Science. Another insuperable barrier presents itself in the investigation of the causes of these diseases which are peculiar to females, viz. the imperfect history the patient gives of the case, owing to that modesty and delicacy of feeling, which ever characterize



the case. The prominent symptoms are only mentioned, and not these tell the disease has so intimately blended itself with other organs, beside those primarily affected, that it is difficult to distinguish it from the sympathetic affections. Hence the Accoucheur has numerous difficulties to encounter in arriving at correct conclusions in the practice of his profession. In the present improved state of obstetrical knowledge, these obstacles are in a great measure obviated by the light which has been thrown on this branch of medicine; so that it has become an enlightened science, and can no longer be branded as mere Parachery, and as belonging to the province and dignity of ignorant midwives.

In the investigation of that distressing and terrible misfortune, the Inversion of the Uterus, which sometimes befall women after labour; it will be important



to best of the anatomy and some of the functions of this organ, that it may be more explicit and conspicuous. This disease must have had its origin in former times, as we have no reason to suppose it to be of recent date, and must attribute its being unnoticed by most of the old writers, to their imperfect knowledge, and their not understanding the nature of the disease. It is more than probable, it was more frequent in those days than at the present period, because, it is now principally attributed to the unskilful manipulations of the midwife in delivering the placenta. The present improved state of obstetrical science, places it greatly in the power of the accoucheur to obviate this often fatal malady. In the anatomical description of this organ, it will be unnecessary for the present purpose to pursue it through all its minute ramifications.







The first of these is the fact that the
 world is not a uniform whole. It is
 not a single mass of matter, but a
 collection of many different parts, each
 with its own characteristics. These parts
 are not only different in size and shape,
 but also in their composition and in the
 way they are put together. This is why
 we find so many different kinds of
 plants and animals, and why the same
 kind of plant or animal may be found
 in different parts of the world. This is
 also why we find so many different
 kinds of rocks and minerals, and why
 the same kind of rock or mineral may
 be found in different parts of the world.









[illegible]



Handwritten text, likely a letter or journal entry, covering the majority of the page. The script is cursive and appears to be from the 18th or 19th century. The text is arranged in approximately 15 lines, with some lines being more densely written than others. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.





the first of the month of January
1861. The weather was very
warm and the sun shone
brightly. The wind was from
the south and the sea was
calm.

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[illegible]

















I have been thinking of you
 and of the many things
 that have happened since we
 last saw each other. I hope
 you are well and happy. I
 have been very busy lately
 but I have managed to find
 some time to write to you.
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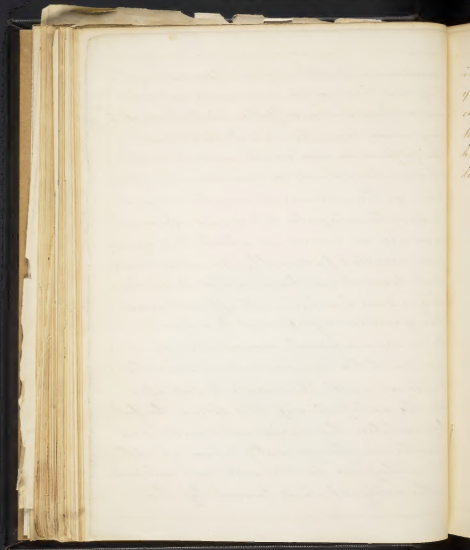




[illegible]



incisions, and that all our efforts at replac-
 ing this kind of derangement, will prove
 unavailing. In cases of this kind of angsten-
 ding where from the size of the tumour,
 the patient is very much annoyed, and
 there is schirrous or gangrenous affec-
 tions of the uterus, it may be deemed
 proper to anticipate this organ. Several
 cases are on record in which this opera-
 tion resulted favourably. Hunter, Clarke
 and Mowbray have related cases, where
 this viscus has been cut off with success.
 The operation is performed by a ligature
 being drawn firmly around the upper
 portion of the tumour, and occasionally
 tightened until it is made to drop off.
 In the extirpation of this viscus, the fal-
 lopian tubes, the ovaria and round liga-
 ments, are also generally taken off with
 it, as they are for the most part contained
 in the cavity which is formed by the



invited uterus. How far these views
of the subject under consideration, will
comport with the enlightened opinions of
the present improved state of obstetrical
knowledge, we are not to conjecture, but
leave it for others to decide.

To the Board